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11 JASON FRANK LAW, PLC

12 UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
13 CENTRAL DISTRICT OF CALIFORNIA

14 In re
15 EAGAN AVENATTI, LLP,
16 Debtor.

Case No. 8:18-cv-01644-VAP-KES

The Hon. Karen E. Scott

**JUDGMENT CREDITOR JASON
FRANK LAW, PLC'S RESPONSE TO
MICHAEL AVENATTI'S
OBJECTION AND MOTION TO
QUASH SUBPOENA TO BIENART
KATZMAN PC**

17 Date: July 2, 2019
18 Time: 10:00 a.m.
19 Courtroom: 6D

OPPOSITION

For the reasons set forth in the Motion to Compel Compliance with the Subpoena to Bienert Katzman PC (“Bienert”) (Doc. 76), which is incorporated by reference herewith, Judgment Creditor Jason Frank Law, PLC (“JFL”) hereby opposes the Motion to Quash the Subpoena filed by Michael Avenatti (“Avenatti”).

Avenatti does not cite a *single case* to support his arguments and objections to the subpoena. Avenatti does not, and cannot, refute the established authority that a “client’s Fifth Amendment privilege is not violated by enforcement of a subpoena directed towards his attorney.” Beckler v. Sup. Ct., 568 F.2d 661, 662 (9th Cir. 1978) (citing Fisher v. U.S., 425 U.S. 391, 96 S.Ct. 1569, 1574 (1976)). Avenatti does not and cannot cite a single authority refuting the fact that “a retainer, the identity of the client, the conditions of employment and the amount of the fee and who paid it do not come within the privilege of attorney-client relationship.” In re Michaelson, 511 F.2d 882, 888 (9th Cir. 1975).

Avenatti attempts to distinguish Michaelson on its facts, but this is a well-established principle of Ninth Circuit law. See, e.g., In re Osterhoudt, 722 F.2d 591, 593 (9th Cir. 1983) (“Fee arrangements usually fall outside the scope of the privilege simply because such information ordinarily reveal no confidential professional communication between attorney and client, and not because such information may not be incriminating”); Cohen v. Trump, No. 13-CV-2519-GPC WVG, 2015 WL 3617124, at *2 (S.D. Cal. June 9, 2015) (“Generally the attorney-client privilege ‘does not safeguard against the disclosure of either the identity of the fee-payer or the fee arrangement.’”) Simply put, Avenatti has not come forward with any evidence that the enforcement of this subpoena would reveal confidential and privileged communications, nor any case law that granted a motion to quash such a subpoena in these circumstances.

1 Avenatti also argues this subpoena exceeds the scope of permissible post-
2 judgment discovery. This is nonsense. JFL is attempting to trace the location of the
3 *millions* of dollars of fees that properly belong to Judgment Debtor Eagan Avenatti
4 LLP (“EA”). Avenatti has been hiding EA’s assets by playing “whack-a-mole” with
5 bank accounts, setting up accounts under different names and at different banks, and
6 then emptying the accounts once they are discovered. The Court has already seen
7 this evidence in numerous motions. By tracing Avenatti’s payments to his attorneys,
8 JFL and the Receiver will be able to locate these funds.

9 For example, the Court will recall how Avenatti deposited hundreds of
10 thousands of dollars of legal fees from EA’s client Medline Industries, Inc.
11 (“Medline”) into a new account at City National Bank, under the name “Avenatti
12 LLP.” (Doc. 70, 70-7). Avenatti then used that money to pay his divorce attorney,
13 Stegmeier Gelbart, among other personal expenses. (Doc. 70-8). A subpoena to the
14 divorce attorney would have revealed the location of this account prior to JFL
15 discovering it. Unfortunately, by the time JFL discovered it, the money was already
16 gone.

17 Avenatti is getting better at hiding his accounts by avoiding transfers between
18 accounts (choosing instead to pay himself in cash and deposit it in another). But the
19 one thing he cannot avoid is that most criminal, divorce and defense attorneys are
20 going to require payment for their services. Finding the source of these funds is one
21 of best ways of tracing EA’s property, which is why Avenatti is fighting so hard to
22 oppose the subpoenas and using the delay of motion practice to provide him time to
23 cover his tracks. Further, this discovery is necessary to determine whether JFL has
24 fraudulent transfer claims against these attorneys (who appear to be knowingly
25 collecting money from Avenatti when they are aware JFL has substantial judgment
26 liens on EA and Avenatti’s personal assets).

1 It should not be forgotten this type of discovery has become necessary because
2 Avenatti refused to comply with Court's orders to produce all of his bank accounts
3 and a list of all clients of EA and any other Avenatti affiliated entities, among other
4 information. While it is encouraging that Avenatti may answer for any crimes he
5 committed, this is cold comfort to the victims from whom he has misappropriated
6 millions of dollars, *including* JFL. Finding the money is paramount to righting
7 Avenatti's wrongs.

8 For the foregoing reasons, JFL requests the Court compel compliance with the
9 subpoena.

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11 Dated: June 11, 2019

FRANK SIMS & STOLPER LLP

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13 /s/ Scott H. Sims
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